FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 116 17 June 1986

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Area Deputy Ministers' Meeting Postponed [ACAN] A 1

ARGENTINA

CGT Says Strike Received Record Support B 1
Dante Caputo Rules Out Coup Possibilities B 1
Recent Military Trends Called 'Delicate Problem' [LA PRENSA 10 Jun] B 3
Roundup on Aerolineas Argentinas Conflict B 7
Federal Police Chief, Deputy Chief Appointed B 8

BOLIVIA

Joint Declaration With Peru Issued 3 June [PRESENCIA 4 Jun] C 1
Planning Minister on Possible Salary Increase C 5
Lechin Resignation Accepted by FSTMB Leaders C 6

BRAZIL

Finnish Prime Minister Sorsa Arrives for Visit [Helsinki] D 1
11 People Killed During Para Land Dispute D 1
3 Killed in Trairi D 1
Military Ministers Reject Reduction of Duties [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 10 Jun] D 2
Guimaraes Said 'Eager' To Return to Work D 2

CHILE

One Person Killed in Subway Bomb Attack E 1
Army, Police Repress Student Demonstrations E 1
Combined Forces Raid Two Santiago Shantytowns E 1
Navy Patrol Kills Subversives in Valparaiso E 2
Bomb Attacks Delay Train Departures; No Casualties E 2

PARAGUAY

Foreign Minister Denies PRC Delegation's Visit [EL DIARIO 15 Jun] H 1
Church Bells Rung for Justice, Peace, Freedom [EL DIARIO 13 Jun] H 1

PERU

Bomb Threat in Lima Activates Security Measures J 1
MRTA Communique on Church Proposal, Bomb Attacks J 1

URUGUAY

Sanguinetti To Discuss Protectionism With Reagan K 1
Briefs: New Ambassador to Cuba; Sanguinetti Receives Ambassadors; PRC Commercial Mission; Soviet Trolleybuses Purchased K 1

PANAMA

Managua Radio Interviews General Noriega N 1
Authentic Panamenist Party on Noriega Charges [EL SIGLO 16 Jun] N 2
PDC President Advocates Noriega's Removal [LA PRENSA 15 Jun] N 2
'Political Storm' Threatens To Engulf Noriega [LA PRENSA 15 Jun] N 3
Reasons for 'Attack' on Noriega Viewed [MATUTINO 16 Jun] N 5
Accusations Against Noriega Seen Linked to Canal [LA REPUBLICA 15 Jun] N 6
MATUTINO Stresses Solidarity With Noriega [16 Jun] N 7

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Overtures Seen as Disguise for Repression [Venceremos] P 1

GUATEMALA

Car Explodes; U.S. Citizen Killed at Scene P 2
PSD Leader Views National 'Political Violence' P 2
Church in Exile Sends Letter to President Cerezo [DIALOGO SOCIAL Jun] P 3

HONDURAS

PINU Leader Criticizes 'Subservience' to U.S. P 4
Briefs: New Ambassadors Present Credentials P 5

NICARAGUA

President Ortega To Visit Algeria in August [EFE] P 6
BOS Claims More Than 130 EPS Casualties [ACAN] P 6

CUBA

DPRK Foreign Trade Minister Concludes Visit Q 1
Rodriguez Meets With Angolan Politburo Member Q 1
Flavio Bravo on Official Visit to Finland Q 1
USSR Confers Medal on Ambassador Soto Q 1
'Our America': Future Depends on Contadora Q 2
U.S. 'Pressures' Mexico Because of Foreign Policy Q 3

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

Douglas on New Trend in Caribbean Politics S 1
DLP's Mills To Push for Douglas Removal S 2

JAMAICA

Seaga Denies Elections Postponement Plans S 2

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

Simmonds Returns After 10-Day Official Trip S 3

AREA DEPUTY MINISTERS' MEETING POSTPONED

PA170353 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2328 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 16 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry reported this afternoon that a meeting of diplomatic representatives from Central America, with the exception of Nicaragua, has been postponed. The representatives were to meet to discuss solutions to the obstacles in the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

The government source did not give details of the postponement of the meeting, scheduled for tomorrow here. The source merely explained that in the next few days the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry will set a new date for the meeting.

Tomorrow's meeting was related to a peace plan different from the one delivered on 6 June by the Contadora Group. This plan was drafted by all the Central American governments except for Nicaragua.

According to the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry, the meeting was to have been attended by deputy foreign ministers and Foreign Ministry advisers from El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Guatemala. Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, Salvadoran vice president and foreign minister, had convoked the meeting on 11 June in Costa Rica.

A Salvadoran Foreign Ministry spokesman told ACAN-EFE this morning that the invitations had already been sent and that the replies by the Guatemalan, Honduran, and Costa Rican delegates were still pending.

The Salvadoran Foreign Ministry's invitation to the area's diplomats, with the exception of Nicaragua, states that the meeting is aimed at reaching an agreement on the wording of the main document which will express the opinions of a democratic Central America." [quotation marks as received]

CGT SAYS STRIKE RECEIVED RECORD SUPPORT

PY162232 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun (TELAM) -- The General Confederation of Labor [CGT] today reported that the nationwide stike staged on 13 June showed that the people freely and spontaneously expressed their support for the demands and proposals of the CGT, irrespective of political beliefs and ideological differences.

The CGT issued a communique signed by Secretary General Saul Ubaldini analyzing the 24-hour strike on 13 June. The communique stated that the strike was not the result of a political tug-of-war, but a display of dissatisfacton by most of the people who work and produce over the ovvious results of the economic policy that the national government has implemented.

The communique added that if anyone tries to interpret the strike otherwise, they will be making a mistake, and this mistake will cost all of us dearly.

The communique went on to state: Our proposal cannot be distorted. We want to restore constitutional provision, repeal the laws passed by the dictatorship, and break the ironclad noose of monetary stability without any growth because, despite all else that is being said, this methodology is in keeping with the paralyzing IMF demands.

The communique stated that the strike received record support and became a veritable day of peaceful national protest. The document also reiterated the CGT demands for the full enforcement of Article 14, Section 2 [of the Constitution] and of Law 14, 250 on labor-mangment bargaining committees and for salaries in keeping with the cost of basic staples for family consumption.

The communique concluded by pointing out that having gone through this phase and while the next steps of the struggle are being propared, we will attend the (annual) meeting of the ILO to tell the world at large about the legal and economic strictures that the Argentine workers must endure thanks to the policy of the government.

DANTE CAPUTO RULES OUT COUP POSSIBILITIES

PY160112 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1157 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jun (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has ruled out the possibilty of a coup in his country because the Argentine people would not allow it and because there is nothing to distribute among would-be coupists. He said: No one thought that things would run smoothly for this administration. What is happening must happen, but it would be a big mistake to think that the Argentine Government is in danger.

In statments made in Washington and published this morning by the newspaper TIEMPO ARGENTINO, he said that there are two serious reasons for ruling out the possibility of a coup: first, every Argentine citizen's awareness of the meaning of authoritarianism, and second, the poor Argentine economic situation.

No coup is ever carried out without some degree of consent from society. A coup is not carried out if all society is against it.

Generally, coups are carried out when there is some economic surplus to distribute. One group simply tries to take this economic surplus from the group that is in power.

Questioned about the Central American peace and cooperation treaty, which was to have been signed on 6 June, Caputo replied that any legal instrument is worthless if it is not based on previous political conditions. I believe, the minister said, that the basic problem is that the United States believes Nicaragua favors establishing international alliances that affect U.S. security, and it is probable that the United States will not be willing to take such a risk. Nicaragua belives that the United States does not wish to take a risk and will continue with its military pressure. Nicaragua, therefore, will probablly not be willing to start disarmament.

Caputo, however, is opposed to the installation of a Marxist regime in Central America because it would prevent the free exercise of the principles of pluralist democracy and the succession of governments. It is obvious, the foreign minister said, that the presence in the Americas of regimes that can establish ties with extraregional powers, thus making themselves parties in the global strategic conflict, are seen by the United States as threats to its security. He added that as long as the United States, the predominant world power, sees that type of government as a threat to its security, of course there will be no security in the region.

Changing the subject, Caputo justified the attitude of Argentina toward the presence in its territorial waters of foreign-flag fishing vessels because they deplete the living resources. In the recent incident with a Taiwan fishing ship that was fired on by Argentine Navy ships in Argentine territorial wates, Argentina did nothing by apply the police power inherent in the exercise of sovereignty over exclusive Argentine economic zones, Minister Caputo explained.

Regarding the possibilty of a summit meeting of Latin American presidents, Caputo said there is nothing definite yet, but studies are under way because this type of meeting must be well prepared, with a specific agenda and objectives in order not to cause great frustration.

Asked about Argentina's challenges in the next decades, Minister Caputo replied that, although it may sound rhetorical, the question involves a double awareness: First, that Argentina will be what we want it to be; and second, that we realize that will be what Argentina will be. It sometimes dawns on us, Caputo said, that the objectives set out to attain are difficult to reach, that there is an infernal machinery that works to blunt our daring, initiative, and imagination. This is a serious impediment in Argentina, just as it is in many other countries suffering underdevelopment.

Asked whether in 1989 there will be a political class capable of replacing President Alfonsin, Caputo asserted that it is indispensable for political stabiltiy in Argentina for the political parties to develop the capacity to meet the demands of the future.

He said: Our efforts must be directed at transforming both Argentina's civilian society and its political society. In 1983 we not only changed our government but our system of government, and our main challenge is now to strengthen the system, not the government as such.

Speaking about the strike that was held by the CGT [General Confederation of Labor] last Friday, Caputo said that all of us are pursuing the same objectives, which can be summed up in one word: development. But, he added, if sone sectors try to raise demagogic mobilization banners at this difficult juncture for the country, I believe that they have not yet understood the nature of the challenge we Argentines have ahead of us.

After noting the lack of maturity and responsibiity in dealing with the Argentine problems, Minister Caputo said: No alternative to what we are doing was presented at a debate we sponsored in the Chamber of Deputies.

RECENT MILITARY TRENDS CALLED 'DELICATE PROBLEM'

PY162136 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[By J. Iglesias Rouco: "Defining Lines Within the Army" -- upper case passages published in boldface]

[Text] One of the most delicate problems the country has had to face over the past few years, and which regrettably is becoming more serious, is the problem of the military groups that for various reasons are resisting integration into the current constitutional system.

This resistance is largely due to the government's lack of a reasonable military program, or even worse, to the government's intention that it be the military chiefs who draft and apply this program, without the direct intervention of the political authorities and without the ideologies with which government cliques are undertaking the "revision" of the "dirty war," including the internal struggles among Alfonsin sectors, which as the days go by are more and more frequently trying to influence the garrisons. There are many interests and groups, leftovers from the "process," that are also working against the integration of the military institutions into the current system. Some of them are moved by ideologies, others by irrational fear, and many by a hunger for power or the desire to recover it.

In general terms it can be said that between 70 and 80 percent of the officer corps is either indifferent or neutral regarding the struggle, for the time being kept underground, that is being conducted among the military sectors. Engaged in this struggle are, on the one hand, a group that can be called antigovernment and, on the other, a group of officers who are not strong supporters of Alfonsin, but who are determined to make the Army and the other institutional services professional, apolitica forces at the service of those political leaders elected in accordance with the Constitution, irrespective of who these leaders are.

According to the government, Generals Liendo, Bussi, Harguindeguy, and Camps are presumably among the ideologists and military supporters (and in some cases economic supporters) of the first group. There are those who also indicate that those chiefs of the "process" are to be found behind a self-styled "Army in Resistance," which in April 1986 disseminated, as we previously reported, an "Order for Operation No 1." According to that order, said "army" presumably has a "combat organization" with "resistance commandos" in Buenos Aires, Cordoba, La Pampa, Rosario, Bahia Balnca, La Plata, and Campo de Mayo. The text of the "order," which reached the Army Staff just after being distributed among the officer corps, among other things includes the following paragraphs:

1. SITUATION

A. ENEMY FORCES.

LED BY PRESIDENT RAUL ALFONSIN, DEFENSE MINISTER GERMAN LOPEZ, FORMER PRESIDENT ALEJANDRO AGUSTIN LANUSSE, FOREIGN MINISTER DANTE CAPUTO, EDUCATION SECRETARY FRANCISCO JOSE DELICH, PUBLIC FOUNDATION SECRETARY JORGE ESTEBAN ROULET. CULTURE SECRETARY MARCOS AGUINIS, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF GENERAL HECTOR RIOS ERENU, ARMY STAFF DIRECTOR BRIGADIER GENERAL LEOPOLDO HECTOR FLORES, V DEPARTMENT (PLANNING) DIRECTOR GENERAL JUAN CARLOS MEDRANO CARO, ARTILLERY SCHOOL DIRECTOR COLONEL ANTONIO "TITO" FICHERA, DAMBROSI, DEVOTO, AND OTHERS. THEY HAVE BEEN CONDUCTING AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE SINCE 10 DECEMBER 1983 AND HAVE ACCOMPLISHED THE FOLLOWING INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES:

(...) Neutralization of any effective organic leadership within the Argentine Army.

(...) DISCREDITING THE INSTITUTION THROUGH HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGNS WITH THE CLEAR OBJECTIVE OF SEPARATING THE ARMY FROM THE REST OF SOCIETY.

(...) USE OF THE ARGENTINE ARMY AS A TOOL FOR POLITICAL PROPAGANDA, PROMOTING CRISES WHICH DIVERT THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE OUTSIDE WITH THE AIM OF PREVENTING THE GOVERNMENT'S EROSION (...)

(...) 2. MISSION

(...) UPON RECEIVING THIS ORDER, THE ARGENTINE ARMY IN RESISTANCE WILL IMPLEMENT VARIOUS TYPES OF ACTIONS (...)

(...) 3. IMPLEMENTATION

A. OPERATIONAL CONCEPT: THE OPERATION WILL CONSIST OF STREAMLINING THE ARGENTINE ARMY AGAIN, UNDER ITS PROPERLY APPOINTED COMMANDERS (...)

B. THE OPERATION WILL BE DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING PHASES:

1) PHASE 1: ORGANIZING AND RECOVERING COMBAT STRENGTH.

2) PHASE 2: IMPLEMENTING OFFENSIVE ACTIONS OF A LIMITED NATURE.

3. PHASE 3: GENERAL OFFENSIVE.

Among the "operations" mentioned under "Phase 1," the "order" establishes:

(...) TO RECONNOITER TARGETS IN ALL FIELDS, ENVISAGING THE NEUTRALIZATION OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ENEMIES.

(...) TO PRESS THE SUPERIORS ON ISSUES RELATED TO THE MAINTENANCE OF MORALE AND ESPRIT DE CORPS.

(...) TO REFUSE TO BECOME A TOOL OF THE POLITICAL POWER WHENEVER ORDERS ARE RECEIVED TO REPRESS EVENTS ARISING OUT OF LEGITIMATE DEMANDS, REGARDLESS OF TYPE OR ACTIVITY.

According to the "order", "Phase 2" will include:

(...) PUBLIC DENUNCIATIONS, EITHER PERSONAL OR ANONYMOUS

(...) DIRECT ACTIONS AGAINST TARGETS PINPOINTED IN EVERY JURISDICTION, WITHOUT AFFECTING UNINVOLVED PEOPLE.

(...) ELIMINATION OF SELECTED TARGETS.

According to our sources, officer who oppose the government -- although we do not know whether or not they are members of "The Army in Resistance" -- recently held several underground meetings. One was held in Bahia Blanca some 45 days ago, another in a condonium located across from the military hospital in Buenos Aires, and two of three in San Martin district. In addition, it is only appropriate to recall that the only speaker at General Verdura's farewell ceremony in Cordoba was Colonel Marini. He is a friend of General Menendez (who for the time being will not be brought to Buenos Aires) and a minister of General Chasseing.

Sworn in as governor of Cordoba Province in 1976 during the "process". This colonel was punished by Rios Erenu in December because of his "proposals" against Government House.

If we agree with the government's "classified" reports, Cordoba would be, as is only logical, one of the epicenters of these meetings. Among its paticipants we could point out a lieutenant colonel; Mr Freitas (an attorney-at-law and a friend of UCR [Radical Civic Union] militants); and Major Ferreira, the head of the quartermaster company where General Menendez and low-ranking officers of the 2d and 14th Infantry Regiments are being held under arrest. This Cordoba "group" reportedly is tied -- according to government sources -- to the Air Force "antigovernment" ["gentistas"] officers, who include Major Benitez from the Aircraft Testing Center [Centro de Ensayo de Vuelo]; Major Rosales, retired; and noncommissioned officer Piaggi. Also included are several civilians, among them Flores and Villadino (alleged masterminds of one of these "groups"). Moreover, the progovernment military sectors are closely following the activities of officers of Headquarters Company 601 who are considered to be closely linked to colonel Seineldin, for example, Major Villarroel and Captain Carlos Martinez of the paratrooper brigade. They are also closely following the activities of military relatives of generals involved in the "process" as well as the activities of the officers of the Peronist left, of relatives and friends of other Peronist sectors, and of links to the Senate. In their opinion, these officers and their friends allegedly are responsible for "the detailed and very consistent planning" of the campaign that allegedly is taking form within the Armed Forces, as we have stated, against the "entente" between the ARmed forces and the Government, or against the Armed Forces personnel who are adhering to the Constitution.

The government, for its part, has important support groups within the Army that are encouraged by the Army chief of staff, General Rios Erenu himself. For example: We are aware that periodic meetings are held at a building near Las Heras and Ayacucho Streets which belongs to Mr Caferatta, of the Techint enterprise (a Radical who serves as a link between the politicians and the military). The purpose of these meetings is to lay the groundwork for a solid agreement between the Armed Forces and Government House. About 15 or 20 days ago three colonels (Mario Candido Diaz of Lemos College and Abel Bracamonte and another colonel of the Army Staff), plus other lower ranking military officers -- including some Malvinas war veterans -- held a meeting with Delich and O'Reilly who, in turn, were accompanied by an important Radical Party politician from Cordoba. It was predisely during this meeting that it was agreed that the government needs to openly take the initiative to launch and implement a coherent military program, thus freeing the generals, adminals, and brigadiers of this burden, which is the only way to ensure the Armed Forces' political integration with a sound constitutional government. The various "options" that are now before new Defense Minister Jaunarena always has maintained a fluid dialogue with the military chiefs, he lacks the political weight within the party of his predecessors.

Since the "options" are few, Jaunarena will have to ally himself with one of the internal Alfonsinist "trends," that is, with one of the conflictive internal Radical factions: Either with the Radical Party Coordinating Board headed by Nosiglia, Stubrin, and Jesus Rodriguez, or with the Buenos Aires province faction headed by Casella and "Freddy" Storani. It should be recalled, for example, that "Freddy" Storani and his father, Conrado, have managed to displace many confidants that Nosiglia had in the Social Action Ministry.

As if it were not enough, this is not the only matter that worries the supporters of the civilian-military understanding. According to our sources, at the middle or the end of May, Admiral Mayorga, a defender of Admiral Chamorro, reportedly informed a UCR [Radical Civic Union] leader of his "alarm" over the possibility that the old ESMA [Navy Mechanics School] "operative" groups may begin to move in favor of officers involved in the "dirty war." Disagreements regarding the "responsibility of subordinate officers" in the horrendous crimes committed during the "dirty war" still prevail in the Supreme Court (although only doctrinal disagreements now). We must also take into account the lesser degree of political influence the government will have through the current defense minister over the military and civilian prosecutors, and thus, the lesser degree of control over the overall process of "revision" makes this possibility even gloomier.

But we repeat: In the same manner in which the anti-Alfonsinist military men (in several cases anticonstitutionalist) take no rest, those officers who favor an agreement with the government, or simply the "constitutionalists," also take no rest. Let us see:

1) In Bahia Blanca, a "legalist" group reportedly is being organized in the V Corps Intelligence Detachment.

2) In Rosario, Major Paul Alberto Navone, who is considered an excellent planner, has organized a military intelligence group with the aid of General Gorleri, chief of the II Corps and a personal friend of Rios Erenu. Navone, born in Casilda, Santa Fe, is also the friend of Lieutenant Colonel del Pino, with whom he took the three courses at the Superior War College. Navone's trips to Buenos Aires undoubtedly have much to do with this action.

3) In Cordoba, Lt Col del Pino is obviously the head of the progovernment group in his capacity as chief of III Corps Intelligence, together with Maj Navone (chief of the personnel department of the III Corps Command) and Major Carnero, chief of the intelligence department of the paratrooper brigade. Carnero has great experience in the handling of "street" investigation groups. In Corrientes he successfully fulfilled this type of task, and he was one of the best students in the infantry course given at the Superior War College. These officers have the support of the 141st Intelligence Detachment located in Sarmiento Park.

4) Del Pino is also very active in Catamarca. Several meetings have been in the house of his brother-in-law, architect Carlos Chaga, who is affiliated with the UCR and is also an official in the Valle Viejo superintendency, as well as in the house of Del Pino's brother in Concepcion (17th Infantry Regiment).

Obviously, the top leaders of this military progovernment movement are Mr Nosiglia, who has been a friend of Del Pino since 1976, General Rios Erenu, Suarez Lastra, Stubrin, and someone who is close to Mr Alfonsin. This movement is ahead of the "clandestine army" of the "resistance" by a slight margin.

In fact, the movement has "street information" groups (it has 10 to 15 informers in Cordoba and some 200 in Buenos Aires) operating in unions, companies, and the media. Unlike the groups of the resistance, the groups run by the SIDE [Secretariat for State Intelligence], and the famous "defense group," whose members usually obey the orders of those who recruited them, the progovernment movement informers operate within an institutional "structure."

This is a general description of the confrontation currently affecting the Army and, to some extent, the other branches. Some 20 or 30 percent, so to speak, of the "active duty" officers have joined one of the two groups, while the rest are waiting with a more or less indifferent attitude marked by conflicting ideas, uncertainty, and confusion.

ROUNDUP ON AEROLINEAS ARGENTINAS CONFLICT

PY162042 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpts] In the face of the conflict caused by the harsh dismissal of 150 Aerolineas Argentinas workers, the LADE [State Airlines] enterprise, which is owned by the Aerolineas Argentinas, this morning started emergency flights, according to official sources.

Aerolineas Argentinas President Horacio Domingorena described as savage the strike staged by the airline's technical personnel, warning that we are not willing to let ourselves be dragged into chaos. Domingorena also confirmed that 150 people have been dismissed.

The Aerolineas Argentinas president stated that if the airlines personnel first stop for 1 hour, then 2 hours, and then 3 hours when the flights arrive, then I am being threatened, I am being extorted. This is like saying either you surrender unconditionally, or else the enterprise will no longer operate, Domingorena said.

We have Mario Detel with an interview with Eduardo Capello, the secretary general of the Association of Technical Aviation Personnel [APTA].

[Begin relay] [Detel] Mr Capello, what will be your position following the 150 dismissals announced by Aerolineas Argentinas?

[Capello] The association's position has not changed and will not change, at least until after we meet today with our members. However, the enterprise's reaction was expected; it was known to a certain degree.

We will continue our measures of not cooperating, working to rule, and stopping 3 hours every work shift. [end relay]

It is now 1315. Mario Ortel, the Aerolineas Argentinas public relations manager, do you have anything to add to Mr Capello's comments?

[Begin relay] [Ortel] We reached the conclusion that it was impossible to continue operating. The enterprise, therefore, decided to suspend flights until further notice, as has already been reported. [end relay]

To make a complete report on the Aerolineas Argentinas conflict, it is necessary to learn the opinion of APLA [Airline Pilots Association].

[Begin relay] We are in touch with APLA President Mario Mozolo. Mr Mozolo, what is APLA's current position concerning the conflict at Aerolineas Argentinas?

[Mozolo] Well, our position is that the government's attitude toward the airline must be more flexible so as to allow the enterprise to cope with internal conflicts. [end relay]

FEDERAL POLICE CHIEF, DEPUTY CHIEF APPOINTED

PY140235 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2205 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jun (TELAM) -- It was officially reported this afternoon at Government House that Inspectors General Juan Angel Pirker and Norberto Alejandro Broto have been appointed Argentine Federal Police chief and deputy chief, respectively.

The appointments were formalized through Decrees Nos 952 and 953 of the executive branch.

JOINT DECLARATION WITH PERU ISSUED 3 JUNE

PY132018 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Jun 86 pp 1, 10

[Joint declaration signed by Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner and Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal in La Paz on 3 June]

[Text] 1. They have reasserted their political will to actively participate in the efforts being made by the Movement of Nonaligned Countries that are trying to establish a new international relations system, designed to improve the current one by making it more fair.

2. They agreed on the need to promote South-South cooperation, taking into account its importance for the economic, social, and autonomous development of the Third World countries and to strengthen their solidarity and negotiating capacity.

3. They expressed the need to promote regional, subregional, and bilateral agreements to cut down military expenditures, thus releasing resources necessary for the development of their people. The Bolivian foreign minister has voiced his government's support for Peruvian President Alan Garcia's initiative to promote a regional agreement in this regard and its desire to participate in negotiations designed to achieve this objective.

4. They expressed their satisfaction over the strengthening of the democratic system in Latin America with the purpose of safeguarding the full exercise of the people's basic principles, which is an essential principle for the strengthening of peace and international coexistence.

5. They energetically condemned all forms of violence, especially terrorism, no matter its origin or ideological motivation, because it is harmful to human rights, democracy, and the peaceful coexistence of men and nations.

6. They ratified their governments' decision to energetically confront drug trafficking, which represents a crime against mankind, and noted the need for all countries and international organizations involved in the fight against this scourge, and in the quest for a solution to the problem, to fully assume their responsibility.

They noted the importance of the "Rodrigo Lara Bonilla" agreement on cooperation in preventing abuse and the repression of illegal narcotics and hallucinatory drug trafficking, which was signed by the Andean Group member countries in Lima. They have invited the remaining Latin American countries to adhere to this agreement in order to strengthen the actions provided by the agreement and to broaden the scope of its application.

They reiterated that these efforts should be accompanied by a more effective antidrug policy in those countries in which drug consumption represents a determining incentive to the production and marketing of drugs.

7. They reiterated that the only feasible solution for the Central American crisis will come from a joint effort by the countries of the region and from the peace negotiations conducted by the Contadora Group with the aid of the Contadora Support Group. The foreign ministers also stated that any sort of foreign intervention aggravates the problem and hinders attempts to solve it.

8. Regarding the Latin American foreign debt problem, they reiterated their governments' support for the principles of the Cartagena Consensus so as to reduce the pressure exerted by the heavy burden of the foreign debt, based on the principle of shared responsibility between creditors and debtors, as well as on the need to preserve the debtors' economic reactivation and growth. They agreed to attain such objectives by restricting the payment of their debt servicing to a percentage of the income they obtain from their exports, in keeping with the needs of the development and welfare of their countries, and by taking into account the negative evolution of the prices of the developing countries' export products.

9. They reiterated their full support for the Latin American Economic System and agreed on the need to define, during the 12th SELA ordinary meeting in Lima on 13 to 17 October 1986, common strategies to strengthen the regional capability of multilateral negotiation.

10. They have likewise expressed their satisfaction over the approval of the "Cartagena de Indias Protocol" during the 15th OAS General Assembly. This protocol will strengthen the OAS, especially in the area of hemispheric security and cooperation for development.

11. They reiterated their governments' will to integrate and agreed on the need to make progress in forming the Latin American common market planned by the ALADI.

12. They have agreed to double their efforts to overcome the crisis that is affecting the Andean Integration Process. Therefore, they exhorted the governments of the member countries to soon approve a protocol to modify the guidelines of the 5th Andean Council's final document.

13. Regarding the Bolivian maritime problem, the Bolivian foreign minister informed his Peruvian colleague about the negotiations favorably initiated between his country and Chile to try to obtain for Bolivia a free, sovereign, and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean. The Peruvian foreign minister has taken note of such information with great interest and expressed his government's best wishes so that through this process the sister Republic of Bolivia will be able to reach a solution to its maritime problem in keeping with its own interests. The two foreign ministers agreed that a solution to this problem would represent an expression of the Latin American spirit of brotherhood and would also contribute to a better understanding among the countries of the region.

14. The following decisions regarding the relations between Bolivia and Chile were adopted during the friendly talks held between the two ministers:

-- The ratification of their support for the Bolivian-Peruvian Permanent Joint Commission in charge of placing border markers on their common border [Comision Mixta Permanente Boliviano-Peruana encargada de la reposicion y densificacion de hitos en la frontera comun -- Compihd] as well as for the projects agreed by this commission.

-- The promotion of scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation and the implementation of the Bolivian-Peruvian Cultural Agreement signed in 1969 and its additional 1975 protocol.

15. They agreed to remind the presidents of the Central Banks of Peru and Bolivia that during the next visit of the Bolivian Central Bank president to Lima they should examine all the subjects of common interest in order to promote the closest cooperation between these two important institutions for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Peruvian and Bolivian altiplano region. Special attention should be given to the renewal of the reciprocal credit agreement within a convenient framework for the two countries.

The objective is to increase and diversify bilateral trade and to reduce or eliminate the current trade gap that exists between the two countries.

16. They decided to create a "bilateral counter trade commission" that, with the participation of experts from private and public sectors of the two countries, will prepare a study in the next 60 days on the great possibilities that are opening up for bilateral trade through the countertrade system, taking into account the norms provided such as the preferential treatment for Bolivia within the framework of the Cartagena Agreement.

17. Both governments see as a priority the study of the basin of Lake Titicaca. This study is being conducted with the assistance of the National Urban Development Program [PNDU]. The future possibility of using the lake's waters will depend on the result of that study, for the exclusive benefit of the Bolivian and Peruvian peoples, with the expressed condition that the use of the waters will not affect or provoke any damage to the region's ecology.

18. They agreed to promote decisively the initiation of the joint fishing development program in Lake Titicaca, to be implemented by "Oldepesca [Latin American Organization for Developing Fishing]", and the responsible organizations from the two countries, to sponsor the orderly exploitation of fisheries in the lake through the design and implementation of a fishing development, administration, training, and social promotion program.

19. Today, a joint note will be sent to the IDB requesting the immediate implementation of the support program for the Peruvian-Bolivian Border Integration which has the nonreimbursable technial assistance of that financial organization, and the designation of directors of the program proposed by the governments of Bolivia and Peru.

20. The Peruvian foreign minister has agreed with his Bolivian counterpart on the urgent need to improve the operational infrastructure of the railroad transport system over the lake that links the two countries. In this regard the two ministers have agreed to recommend that the Ministries of Transport and Communications of Peru and Bolivia meet within 60 days to study the issues related to the implementation of the 31 May 1973 agreement for railroad connection and of Decision 185 of the Cartagena Agreement Commission. On that occasion coordinated and harmonious medium- and long-term policies for physical integration and communications will be established.

21. They ratified their desire to support all actions that, within the framework of physical integration between Peru and Bolivia, will lead to the establishment of "transport corridors" between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, especially the interconnection of the two countries' railroad lines. In this regard, they agreed to promote a meeting of experts from the interested countries to make recommendations regarding the problems that this important project could present.

22. The two foreign ministers agreed to recommend the immediate calling of the Peruvian and Bolivian authorities to the second consultative meeting to review the highway plan of the current bilateral treaty, as well as other specific matters of mutual interest.

23. The Peruvian foreign minister took note, with great interest, of the proposal made by the Bolivian foreign minister to set joint actions that will give continuity to the agreements adopted in the existing bilateral agreements on maritime transport, and also of the suggestion to set a joint meeting between the port enterprises of the two countries with the purpose of studying the possibility of giving a preferential treatment to the Bolivian Ship Line [Linabol] as far as port tariffs are concerned.

24. They proposed the establishment of a work group headed by the Peruvian energy deputy minister and the Bolivian energy and Hydrocarbons Under Secretary, respectively, to assess, evaluate, and recommend the preparation of energy integration projects.

25. The Peruvian and Bolivian foreign ministers also decided to abolish visas for diplomatic, special and official passports of both countries in accordance with the notes signed today.

26. A bilateral administrative draft agreement for an effective system to control and repress drug trafficking, in accordance with the regulations established in the "Rodrigo Lara Bonilla" agreement, will be prepared. Therefore, the Peruvian foreign minister delivered to his Bolivian counterpart a draft agreement to prevent and repress the illegal traffic of narcotics and hallucinatory drugs.

27. Convinced of the urgent need to eradicate smuggling, which is competing with the legally established trade between the two countries, the two foreign ministers decided to recommend meetings between Bolivian and Peruvian customs house and police officials be held within 60 days, to decide on the necessary actions against smuggling.

28. The two foreign ministers also agreed to call for the seventh meeting of the Peruvian-Bolivian Coordinating Mixed Commission (Comiccord) to be held in Lima during the last quarter of 1986 to discuss the following issues:

Study the reasons why the current agreements between the two countries on free zones were not implemented and recommend the adequate mechanisms to implement them to meet the mutual interests of both countries through a specific agreement.

Prepare an agreement to establish more adequate regulations for preferential and reciprocal postal services for mail going through the two countries.

Take note of the progress made by the technical ad-hoc group of Decision 185, especially on matters related to the establishment of a rational and integrated system for the transit of merchandise from and to Bolivia in Peruvian ports, with the purpose of recommending the approval by both governments of appropriate legal regulations and the application of the respective measures.

Prepare an agreement granting more facilities for the citizens of the two countries to cross the borders and improve the current regulations on this matter.

Prepare a bilateral agreement of cooperation in the Amazon region, especially in the areas of transportation, navigation, energy, health, agriculture, science and technology, and establish the adequate institutional mechanisms to promote the overall development of their respective Amazon territories.

29. The Peruvian foreign minister stated that despite the policy of strict economic austerity prevailing in his country, he has allocated the necessary funds to finance the construction of a berth for Bolivia in the Guaqui port to begin operation next year. The Bolivian foreign minister expressed his government's appreciation for the Peruvian gesture.

30. The Bolivian foreign minister expressed his appreciation for the recent measures adopted by the Peruvian Government, aimed at favoring the transit of Bolivian merchandise through the Matarini and Ilo ports, by reducing port duties, the extension of free storage and Decree No 0009 of 30 May 1986, abolishing fees on consular rights Nos 21 and 62, which refer to bills of lading.

31. The two foreign ministers, guided by the spirit that inspired this meeting and with the desire to intensify the treatment of issues of mutual interest, decided to be in permanent contact.

The Peruvian foreign minister, upon expressing gratitude for the hospitality of the Bolivian Government and people, invited Foreign Minister Bedregal to make an official visit to Peru in the near future. The invitation was well received and accepted.

Signed: Alan Wagner Tizon...Guillermo Bedregal.

PLANNING MINISTER ON POSSIBLE SALARY INCREASE

PY101603 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Planning and Coordination Minister Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada has requested that the ADN [Nationalist Democratic Action Party] and other public sectors that have expressed their opposition to relations between the Bolivian Government and the IMF show more (?moderation).

[Begin Sanchez recording] We agree that it is very important to comply with our commitments. Bolivia has a great problem, namely the government's lack of credibility, both at home and abroad. I believe that we are now recovering our credibility abroad in an extraordinary manner, but we still have to recover our credibility at home. There are many people who doubt our promises and objectives. Some believe that we are not interested in complying with them.

I believe however, as I have already told many ADN members, that we can grant a large [general salary] increase, but it would force us to readjust fuel prices and the dollar exchange rate, which would bring about a great general price increase on all products, which would in turn negate the salary increase. We want to increase the people's purchasing power through a salary increase, but we do not want to increase inflation.

This is the real problem, and I believe that when the ADN understands it, then it will support us. What can be gained if we announce a salary increase and then all the prices of products also increase? [end recording]

The minister then said that the government wishes to grant a salary increase because it recognizes that it should not necessarily mean economic disorder. He then said that there are some false rumors circulating, according to which the government is being pressured by the IMF.

[Begin recording] [Sanchez] I think we have a lot of independence. The IMF's initial conditions were extremely restrictive. The fact is that the better our economy becomes, the less it can demand from us. For example, the original letter of intent provided for a readjustment of fuel prices and of the currency exchange rate if a general salary increase were granted. Now we have managed to change this issue and not make an adjustment in the fuel prices or in the currency exchange rate because we promised to grant a salary increase with legitimate and real resources and not with inflationary measures.

[Unidentified reporter] But, what do you think of these rumors that come from abroad or from even the IMF itself?

[Sanchez] No, those rumors are not true. The letter of intent is well known. At last week's negotiaions we eliminated all references to an increase in fuel prices or a readjustment of the foreign currency exchange rate. The IMF has now demanded something else in exchange for this measure. But this is normal and we agree with it. The IMF demands noninflationary salary increases. [end recording]

In conclusion, Minister Sanchez said that the government is not mistaken in promoting a salary increase through Decree 21060.

[Begin recording] [Sanchez] No, the government is not mistaken. The government has calculated that it could grant an increase, and it is going to do so.

[Reporter] Could it not be greater than 30 percent, Mr Minister, since a stand-by [credit] has already been announced by the IMF?

[Sanchez] Yes, but that stand-by is not for granting salary increases. It is for providing us with foreign currency to import things we need at a moment when our export products like tin and oil have low international prices. We cannot squander that money, because it is meant for something else.

There was no mistake in the Decree 21060. We said that a salary increase would be granted and that the salary freeze would be lifted. We will comply with this. We are studying the possibility of granting as much as possible.

We are going to grant a salary increase without readjusting the fuel prices and without a currency devaluation. This means that the salary has to be covered by noninflationary resources. [end recording]

LECHIN RESIGNATION ACCEPTED BY FSTMB LEADERS

PY150035 Paris AFP in Spanish 0211 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] La Paz, 13 Jun (AFP) -- The resignation of veteran labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo as executive secretary of the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers [FSTMB] was accepted today at a national meeting of FSTMB leaders.

Mineworkers' leader Simon Reyes said that the delegates present at the meeting expressed their support for the other leaders of the dederation and called for unity among the workers to prevent the closing of the mines and the dismissal of 13,000 workers.

Reyes added that workers representatives will meet with officials of Victor Paz Estenssoro's administration in the coming hours to study a plan for the rehabilitation of companies that belong to the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol].

After the resignations of Lechin Oquendo and Victor Lopez -- the latter was appointed FSTMB secretary general at the latest congress -- the top positions of the FSTMB are in the hands of Simon Reyes, Filemon Escobar, and Justo Perez.

The FSTMB is considered to be the backbone of the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB], the top Bolivian organization of workers, employees, peasants, students, and teachers.

FINNISH PRIME MINISTER SORSA ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD141654 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa has arrived in Rio de Janeiro, the first point of his 4-day visit to Brazil. It is the Finnish prime minister's first visit to Latin America. The main purpose of the working visit, at the invitation of the Brazilian Government, is, in the view of Prime Minister Sorsa, to raise the level of political and economic relations between Finland and Brazil.

The prime minister's program in Rio is fairly flexible. Tomorrow he goes to the Brazilian capital, Brasilia. Official talks with the country's political leaders, including Presient Jose Sarney, will take place on Monday. On Tuesday Sorsa will continue his trip, through Sao Paulo, to the Peruvian capital, Lima, where he will take part in the Socialist International congress due to start on Friday.

11 PEOPLE KILLED DURING PARA LAND DISPUTE

PY141414 Paris AFP in Spanish 0005 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] The National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (CNBB) tonight reported that 11 people were killed on 10 June in Para State, in conflict over the possession of land.

According to CNBB spokesman who was interviewed by AFP, this event was reported to the CNBB General Secretariat today by a peasant whose identity was not disclosed because he has received a death threat. According to the peasant, 10 peasants and a gunman were killed in the incident which took place in the Sao Geraldo do Araguaia county. The gunman was hired by landowners, who had expelled several farmers and their families from their land.. The source added that the CNBB learned about the clash only today, when the first survivors of the bloody armed incident arrived in Parauna.

According to frequent reports by religious and lay organizations, violence in several Brazilian regions has increased in recent months because of the landowners' opposition to the agrarian reform. In May 1985 the Brazilian Government announed an agrarian reform program, which involved granting deeds to 7.1 million peasant families, to put an end to the bloody conflicts over land, which this year, according to official statistics, have killed more than 100 people.

3 Killed in Trairi

PY110400 Rio de Janeiro Radio Globo Network in Portuguese 0300 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Manuel Verissimo Netto, 79, retired from the Fund for Social Assistance and Welfare for the Rural Worker [Funrural] and his two sons, Raimundo Verissino, 43, and Francisco Verissimo, 49, were murdered on the Jandaira farm, property of Fernando Coelho. This farm is located in the district of Trairi, 130 km from Fortaleza.

They were members of a group of 36 families that have agreed to a truce with the farm's owner. During the past few hours, however,the landowner hired several men to work the land, which angered the farmers. A hand-to-hand fight broke, resuling in the death of these three men. Another farmer, whose identity was not released, was wounded.

MILITARY MINISTERS REJECT REDUCTION OF DUTIES

PY110344 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Yesterday the three military ministers ordered the group of officers that adivses the Provisional Commission for Constitutional Studies to carry out a detailed study of the draft drawn up by the commission. The bill would remove from the Armed Forces the responsibility of safeguarding the internal law and order. The ministers voiced their opposition to any changes in the text of the Constitution regarding to the military's duties. In the meantime, in Rio de Janeiro, lawyer Miguel Reale left the provisional committee meeting, protesting the inclination of the members of the commission to increase state control. He even threatened to withdraw from the commission. Reale reported "mistakes" in studies carried out by the commission, such as the handling of subjects which should be discussed in regular congressional sessions.

GUIMARAES SAID 'EAGER' TO RETURN TO WORK

PY161707 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Ulysses Guimaraes, the president of the Chamber of Deputies and PMDB President, continues to insist on resuming the direction of the Chamber of Deputies despite efforts being made by his relatives who seek to change his mind. His relatives would prefer him to go to the United States or the Soviet Union, where he would have a change to rest and continue his treatment.

Guimaraes has not yet confirmed the (?reasons) that will reportedly prevent him from assuming his duties as acting president of the Republic in July when Jose Sarney visits Italy to hold meetings with Pope John Paul II at the Vatican.

In the absence of Ulysses Guimaraes and Senate President Jose Fragelli, who are the constitutional substitutes for the president of the republic, Federal Supreme Court President Jose Carlos Moreira Alves will then assume the Presidency of the country.

Guimaraes has expressed his willlingness to run for president of the National Constituent Assembly, thus dismissing speculation that he may not run in the November elections due to health reasons.

ONE PERSON KILLED IN SUBWAY BOMB ATTACK

PY161527 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Public Works Minister Brigadier General Bruno Siebert today was visibly upset by the news of the bomb attack perpetrated this morning at the Tobalada subway station in Santiago which killed one person and injured five others. Another attack was perpetrated at Los Heroes subway station. This bomb caused considerable damage but no casualties.

ARMY, POLICE REPRESS STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

PA170206 Paris AFP in Spanish 0112 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 16 Jun (AFP) -- More than 100 students and professors were arrested today in Santiago when Army and police forces broke into the universities where the 1st day of a "prolonged" student strike was underway, it was reported by the movements leaders. The strike was convoked by the council of the Student Federation of Chile, which is demanding that General Augusto Pinochet's government stop its intervention in the universities.

Most of the riots broke out at the Metropolitan University, around which the demonstrators set up road blocks to obstruct the passage of vehicles.

AFP correspondents observed that the demonstrators withdrew when armored vehicles arrived on which members of the military forces, who were heavily armed and had their faces painted black, were riding. The soldier cordoned off the entire zone, located in southern Santiago, supported by members of the Carabineros militarized police. They broke into the university campus, arresting at least 100 students.

Patrol cars were also used to evacuate the Chilean University's theatrical school, in downtown Santiago; its director, Patricio Campos, was arrested along with seven professors, spokesmen at the student's center reported.

Similar incidents were reported at Santiago University, the east campus of the Catholic University, and the Diego Portales University, where the police used water hoses and tear gas to repress the anti-government demonstrations.

COMBINED FORCES RAID TWO SANTIAGO SHANTYTOWNS

PY132359 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Combined Army, Carabineros and civilian forces today once again carried out a very large dragnet operation in Santiago's southeastern sector. The forces, which were heavily armed and had their faces painted black, arrived very early this morning at the O'Higgins and Santa Julia shantytowns. The coordinator of the Msgr Oscar Romero Ecumenical Center, Osvaldo Ulloa, explained what took place today in those sectors of Greater Santiago.

[Begin recording] What is taking place at this minute is a repeat of what happened in other shantytowns, in other words, the surrounding and taking over of the sector by military and carabineros forces and security service personnel. [end recording]

Ulloa recalled that on 8 June Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno visited the Santa Cruz Parish, which is located within the O'Higgins shantytown. Ulloa stated that the cardinal talked with the people and listened to their problems, while giving them the encouragement of the church of Santiago.

Ulloa has also stated that up to now it is not known how many persons have been detained during this dragnet, which was carried out in heavy rains.

[Begin recording] I do not know how many persons have been detained, but there seems to have been a large number of arrests, because they were seen leaving in closed trucks under military guard. It looks like those trucks were carrying detainees.

The houses were being raided and the men have been taken to football fields and are being held in the rain. This can cause serious health problems. [end recording]

Ulloa also stated that the combined forces were very violent, because the violent entry into the houses without authorization is a violation in itself.

An official report with the total number of persons that have been arrested, detained, and searched is expected within the next few hours.

NAVY PATROL KILLS TWO SUBVERSIVES IN VALPARAISO

PY132313 Paris AFP in Spanish 1622 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Valparaiso, Chile, 13 Jun (AFP) -- It was officially reported today that two members of a subversive commando were shot to death last night when they clashed with a Navy patrol at the Chilean port of Valparaiso, 140 km west of Santiago.

A communique issued by the office of the emergency state zone chief states that the incident occurred while three subversives were planting explosive charges at a high-voltage power pylon in Ventanas district. The third member of the group managed to escape, and a member of the Navy patrol was injured by a grenade. The official communique states that the patrol also found 4 kg of ammonia gelatin, as well as other explosives, and firearms.

Two weeks ago another Navy patrol killed a fisherman and wounded another person after firing at them when they refused to obey an order to stop.

BOMB ATTACKS DELAY TRAIN DEPARTURE; NO CASUALTIES

PY132210 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Relay from Concepcion]

[Text] Trains Nos 1010 and 1012, which cover the Concepcion-Alameda route, were delayed 3 and 4 hours respectively as a consequence of explosives planted at the foot of pylons. This information was confirmed this morning by an official of the Concepcion Carabineros station.

The attack was perpeterated at 2130 [0130 GMT] by members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front at km 64 in the (Quihuallan) district at pylons nos 32, 33, and 34. The extent of the damage caused by the explosion has yet to be determined. However, the pylons were not knocked down. A fourth explosive device, which did not detonate, was found at pylon no 31. This explosive was deactivated by members of the security forces. It contained aluminum powder, saltpeter, and other elements. As a precaution, the departure of Santiago-bound Trains Nos 1010 and 1012 were momentarily delayed. Departures were normalized at 0200 according to railway authorities. No casualties were reported and it is believed that this attack was responsible for last night's power outage in Valdivia and (Quihuallan).

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES PRC DELEGATION'S VISIT

PY161337 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 15 Jun 86 p 11

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar on 14 June stated to the press that "there has been no PRC delegation, and no delegation has arrived from Communist China. Some businessmen have come fron continental China to make contact with some local businessmen. They entered the country on tourist visas, and they have already departed."

This was the brief answer given by Foreign Minister Saldivar on 14 June when he was asked about the presence of a PRC delegation in Asuncion.

CHURCH BELLS RUNG FOR 'JUSTICE, PEACE, FREEDOM'

PY131944 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 13 Jun 86 pp 8-9

[Text] Under the auspices of the National Lay Group of the Paraguayan Episcopal Conference, and with the slogan "For social justice, freedom, and real peace," a campaign to ring the bells of various churches was held yesterday. At exactly 1200, bells were heard together with horns, pots, and other objects.

In some churches at the established hour the parishioners started banging objects which they had with them. On the streets of the San Antonio neighborhood numerous housewives could be heard banging on pots and pans.

In the Crucecita Church a group of youngsters banged on garbage containers and other objects which they had for the occasion. Meanwhile, a group of parishioners was praying inside.

Several Asuncion parishes participated in the campaign and rang their bells and banged other objects. The bells tolled until 1210, as had been requested by the organizers.

In the San Rafael Vicariate of the San Rafael neighborhood in Lambare, a group of parishioners reported that a neighbor had prevented the demonstration threatening the participants with a pistol. A woman resident reported: "At 1200 we gathered to participate in the demonstration, when one of our neighbors appeared unexpectedly and threatened to shoot if we continued banging on pots and pans. For that reason, we had to stop after only 2 minutes."

BOMB THREAT IN LIMA ACTIVATES SECURITY MEASURES

PA162312 Paris AFP in Spanish 2239 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 16 Jun (AFP) -- A bomb alert at noon today mobilized the security forces which have beeen posted by the police in Lima's downtown sector since the socialist International women's congress began here. An anonymous telephone call prompted the evacuation of 500 students from the Secretarial Finishing School, which is located 100 meters from the San Martin Square and less than 200 meters from the heavily-guarded Sheraton Hotel, witnesses reported. Members of the anti-explosives squad checked the premises. They found a box with sticks of wood and a package of MRTA [Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement] flyers in the bathroom.

Meanwhile, approximately 2,000 policemen were guarding today a large sector of Lima's downtown area, in particular, the area around the Crillon Hotel, where the Socialist International women's congress is being held. The Socialist International congress will be held there on Sunday.

Policemen and soldiers in armored vehicles are patrolling the streets, patrol cars are at every crossroad, and policemen with dogs trained to detect explosives are watching the entrances of the hotels where the foreign socialist leaders are lodged. The guards have been reinforced at the Place D'Arms, in front of the presidential palace.

MRTA COMMUNIQUE ON CHURCH PROPOSAL, BOMB ATTACKS

PY161329 Lima Canal 9 Television Network in Spanish 0415 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] In a communique addressed to this television station, the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement [MRTA] praised the church initiative in search of ways to pacify the country. The MRTA communique also reiterated its call to the progressive and democratic patriotic forces to form a democratic front to fight for justice and peace.

In addition, the MRTA claimed responsibility for the attacks perpetrated yesterday against eight Sedapal [drinking-water company] offices and two Electro Lima [electricity company] offices in Lima and in El Callao.

These attacks were perpetrated simultaneously at 2230 last night. There were no victims, but there was considerable damage. It has been reported that after the police intervention, several suspects were detained.

SANGUINETTI TO DISCUSS PROTECTIONISM WITH REAGAN

PY170256 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0001 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] President Julio Maria Sanguinetti will tell U.S. President Ronald Reagan that his government intends to maintain democracy in Uruguay, to struggle against trade protectionism, which discriminates against Uruguayan goods, to promote foreign investments, and to continue making efforts in favor of continental peace.

Sanguinetti arrived in Washington today. His visit to the United States will last almost the entire week. The Uruguayan president was received as a chief of state who has been playing a highly moderate and constructive role in international affairs.

Sanguinetti will meet with Reagan at the White House, where the Uruguayan president will be received with full honors. After the welcoming ceremony, Sanguinetti will talk with Reagan for a little over half an hour. The issues that the two presidents will review will be discussed in depth later at the Department of State, where the visiting president will attend a luncheon hosted by Secretary of State George Shultz.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CUBA -- New Uruguayan Ambassador to Cuba Bernardo Rafael Pineyrua has presented his credentials to Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Pineyrua was appointed in December 1985 by President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, thus becoming the first Uruguayan ambassador to Cuba after relations were severed 21 years ago. Relations were resumed in October 1985. Retired Navy Captain Pineyrua arrived in Havana aboard the same plane that returned Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez to his country after a tour through Latin America. [Text] [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0930 GMT 6 Jun 86 PY]

SANGUINETTI RECEIVES AMBASSADORS -- President Sanguinetti, accompanied by Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias, today received the credentials of new Maltese Ambassador Raimundo Podesta and the farewell greetings of Iraqi Ambassador Mundhir Ahmad al-Mutlaq and Paraguayan Ambassador Miguel Romero, who ended their missions. [Summary] [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Jun 86 PY]

PRC COMMERCIAL MISSION -- A mission of the PRC Council for the Promotion of International Trade, headed by Liu Shaoshan, arrived in Montevideo yesterday to explore possibilities of trade with Uruguay. The mission is interested in agricultural and livestock products, and especially in increasing its wool imports. It is also interested in selling manufactured products to Uruguay. [Summary] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 4 Jun 86 p 16 PY]

SOVIET TROLLEY BUSES PURCHASED -- The Urban Transport Cooperative, Coptrol [Cooperative de Transporte Colectivo], has announced that it has reached an agreement to purchase 50 Soviet trolleybuses. The purchase comes under a trade agreement with the USSR that began on 15 March 1986. The cost of the trolleybuses total $4.5 million, and the Soviets are committed to purchase Uruguayan products for double that amount. [Summary] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 3 Jun 86 p 12 PY]

MANAGUA RADIO INTERVIEWS GENERAL NORIEGA

PA170348 Managua International Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] In exclusive statements to Nicaragua's foremost radio station, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama [FDP], said today: I am a nationalistic Panamanian who does not want a foreign presence in his territory. This is what he said:

"Torrijos received all of these threats, and they humiliated him and killed his mother, using all of these things as a basis. So, Noriega is getting it now. They want a subservient commander, a yes-man. I am not a yes-man. I am Panama's general and a nationalistic Panamanian who does not want any foreign presence in his territory. I follow this line and will stay on it because these are my armed forces and this is what we feel."

Regarding the accustions, which his country's democracy multiplied to discredit him, [passage as heard] Gen Noriega said:

"We have a dossier showing that they were laundering money, even with banks in Costa Rica, and that this is part of their campaign and of their assets. So -- referring to our nationals at least -- this is part of their sale of their soul to the devil."

Likewise, Noriega talked about the defense of the treaties, of the return of the Canal by the United States.

[Unidentified reporter, in progress] "... Panama and the application of those treaties; likewise, to comply with the agreements between Panama and the United States with regard to the Panama Canal?

[Noriega] "Look, it is not a man who is defending it. The Panamanian people are defending it, and the Panamanian people are not branded like gelded oxen. Panamanian people have historicly struggled for their sovereignty and will continue to do so. They will never give up. So what is involved here is not a name or a man. It is people.

"Those bad Panamanians together with those bad North Americans will not succeed here in our country. They will not succeed. They are very much mistaken. They will continue investing all the money in the world they want but here, in this country, they will not succeed. We have youths here that are on the way back from a war they did not wage and who want peace." [sentence as heard]

Regarding the reactivation of Condeca [Central American Defense Council] in the Central American area, the FDP chief said:

"One cannot go into a war theater defenseless, unarmed. So, returning to Condeca, I say that [word indistinct], that Condeca is necessary, but not as Somoza-style Condeca. I think that Condeca is necessary but not with the parameters of Somoza's Praetorian guard. I view Condeca as something bigger, as an instrument of Central American integration, through which we Central Americans can analyze our reality, discuss, and criticize ourselves."

Finally, commenting on Nicaragua's situation, Gen Noriega implicitly condemned the war of aggression the United States is waging against it.

"Well, my message is that we need to produce more and not to wage war. We need our youth to have Christmas celebrations, to have joy, to have peace, to enjoy peace and not war. War leads ony to extermination, hatred, misery, hunger, and this is not what we want for the Nicaraguan people. What we want [for them] is joy -- the right and the joy of living -- and you will find all of us Panamanians following this line."

AUTHENTIC PANAMENIST PARTY ON NORIEGA CHARGES

PA161603 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 16 Jun 86 p 1

[Communique of the Authentic Panamenist Party; issued in Panama City on 16 June]

[Text] Authentic Panamenist Party

Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid, president and legal representative

Communique

The Authentic Panamenist Party, authorized mouthpiece of the national majorities, has been pointing out the military high command as a shame to the armed institute and as a mockery of the national diginity. Recently, the international press, radio, and television have been busy with the commander of this institution and have found in him the treacherous hypocrisy of the double agent, the savagery and cruelty of the unpunished murderer, the immoral mercantilism of the money launderer, the merciless genocide of the arms merchant, and the diabolic sadism of the drug trafficker.

The Panamanian people are aware of their duty to free themselves of the military high command, which is the soruce of corruption and decadence. The nation is looking forward to the happy moment when all Panamanians will unite efforts to have democracy, justice, freedom, and prosperity prevail in the isthmus, with the help of God.

Panama, 15 June 1986

Authentic Panamenist Party

Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid

[Three illegible signatures]

PDC PRESIDENT ADVOCATES NORIEGA'S REMOVAL

PA160336 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Jun 86 p 1 A

[By Alfredo Jimenez Velez and Migdalia Fuentes de Pineda]

[Text] Various political and labor organizations reacted yesterday concerning the accusations made by the influential U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES against Panamanian Armed Forces Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Their reactions indicate the need for the attorney general to begin an investigation of Gen Noriega's activities and added that he should be removed from his post.

Christian Democratic Party President Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon said in a communique, which he signed on behalf of the party: "The charges against Gen Noriega and his clique are really grave."

The PDC communique said that the reactions of President Delvalle and Gen Noriega, himself, were shameful in both form and nature. The communique said: "They repeated, in a tasteless way, the accusations of slander and treason without specifying names or giving any evidence. They evaded, with the rhetoric of a false nationalism, the need to explain if any espionage was carried out for Cuba and, particularly, for the CIA; if 10 automobiles were turned over to the Cuban Embassy; and if they have given clandestine facilities for U.S. Military and intelligence operations in the region, while claiming that they supported the Condatora Group.

The sitaution they have created is "defamatory and intolerable for our homeland," the PDC said, and added that the Panamanians demand a thorough change toward decency, democracy, and national dignity.

The PDC issued an urgent call to responsible officers and troops to immediately recognize the need for a new military leadership characterized by its integrity, constitutionalist spirit, and true patriotism.

'POLITICAL STORM' THREATENS TO ENGULF NORIEGA

PA161545 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Jun 86 p 30 A

["In A Few Words" column"]

[Text] The official reactions have been predictably and uniformly senseless. Totally disregarding common sense, [General Manuel Antonio] Noriega maintained the odd premise that the [NEW YORK TIMES] accusations against him are part of a plan aiming to avoid turning the Panama Canal over to Panama on 31 December 1999. He threatened to take the soldiers out of the barracks so that they can also pretend to hold political power, which they in fact already do.

[President Eric Arturo] Delvalle, pitiful Mr Delvalle, was even more illogical. He vowed that he would not allow the name of Noriega or Panama to be besmirched. (According to his view, Panama is Noriega; to attack Noriega is to attack Panama.) This nothing more than hot air. Delvalle can neither allow nor keep the world's free press from reporting on the criminal activities of his master.

During times that will never come again, the holders of world power arrogantly interfered in favor of a state of things which was intolerable for the Panamanian people. The gorillas, and the gorillas' dinner guests, were beside themselves with joy. Today, when the omelette has been flipped, they are tearing their hair out and crying bloody murder.

Earlier, [Colonel Roberto] Diaz Herrera had accused THE NEW YORK TIMES of yellow journalism. At this point it is worth noting that the author of that article enjoys solid and well deserved prestige. He won the Pulitzer Prize for a report exposing the vile My Lai massacre to the world.

He is the author of an NBC report unveiling the entire Watergate mess. In the face of his background (and THE NEW YORK TIMES' reputation as the most influential and respected newspaper in the United Sates), it takes a large dose of foolishness, ignorance, and rashness to utter such an irresponsible statement.

Moreover, it is painful that the Conato [National Council of Organized Workers] leadership has taken off its mask and come out int the open defending Noriega. They have done so invoking the holy name of the working movement, which did not authorize them to blemish in that way the Panamanian working class and compromise its future by linking it to the biggest scandal in our republican history. All of us knew about the ties binding these two-bit leaders to Noriega, and about the unconfessable services they have always rendered him. Why did they also have to smear themselves with drug trafficking, precisely when their mentors in the Caribbean are drawing away in horror from the Panamanian gorillas?

The sheep-like passivity of the political opposition parties is even less comprehensible. By now they should be speaking out as strongly and clearly as the exceptionally tragic moment we are living in demands. They all suspected the shady dealings involving Noriega and his comrade-in-arms. Today, they know with absolute certainty. Therefore, there is no excuse for them. What are they waiting for to act? They should have already demanded (as Legislator Antonio Arias did) the immediate separation of Noriega and his accomplices to investigate, without pressures and with absolute freedom and impartiality, the overwhelming accusations against him. They should have already summoned the Panamanian people to a gigantic demonstration, so that gorillas and the entire world will understand that we are not prepared to be ruled by common criminals who have turned the country into a paradise for embezzlers and mafiosi. That would be the first step toward a great campaign of national redemption that will necessarily have to end with the toppling of the regime. Under no circumstances can we accept the slap in the face which Noriega is planning to give the country this week by artificially staging a "demonstration" to support him with public employees and guardsmen disguised as civilians.

These are the first rumblings and dark clouds of the formidable political storm that will soon be unleashed on the isthmus (one has to be crazy to believe that Noriega and his buddies will survive the storm), the United States, and in many other countries. The United States will have to truly explain their unrestricted support for Noreiga when they knew since at least 1971 that he was a drug trafficker, a smuggler of weapons, and a double agent. For several months they positively knew that he had ordered Hugo Spadafora's murder. Much more: In the NBC report, it was disclosed that he owns a castle in southern France, besides having $100 million deposited in Zurich alone. The Cubans will also have to explain their support, no less unrestricted than the support of their avowed enemies, for over 15 years, because the Cuban Communists knew perfectly well about all these dealings. I doubt very much that the dialectics can absorb so many Himalayas of cocaine. The USSR is in the same situation. All of them must explain the unexplainable; for example, the Socialist Internationalist, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, former Costa Rican Presidents Jose Figueres, Daniel Oduber, and Luis Alberto Monge, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, the Ebert Foundation, the German Social Democratic Party, the Swedes, specialists in taking on the appearance of social democrats, and [French President Francois Mitterand. The Israelis will have to explain their equally unrestricted support of Noriega, when they knew perfectly well that their protege was also at the service of [Libyan Leader Mu'ammar] al-Qadhdhafi and the PLO.

The latter must explain to their respective clients why they gave their unrestricted support to Israel's close ally in the region. The Colombian Government and Armed Forces must explain why they gave their unrestricted support to Noriega when the gringo U-2 airplanes have film showing the M-19 unloading cocaine at the Tocumen Military Airport and loading weapons given to them by uniformed members of the Panamanian Defense forces, and that these [Defense Forces] received Colombian guerrillas arriving from Cuba, gave them weapons, and shipped them to Colombia, why instead of cooling down, relations have heated up even more, almost reaching the boiling point. They have to explain that to the relatives of the Colombian soldiers killed in combat. I am impatiently waiting for those explanations. They should be very funny, but, most likely they will remain silent, something their Panamanian students failed to do, as they will be undone by their own statements, the compulsory garrulity which all of them suffer from.

Meanwhile,...on Friday, the general summoned all the military attaches of all the embassies in Panama (40 in all). He gave each one of them very expensive crystal table clocks. Later he gave them a lecture. "If the gringo government (those sons of ...) does not give him its apologies, he will expel from the country the entire gringo diplomatic staff, those sons of..., from the ambassador on down the line to the maid. [quotation marks as published] The man was totally uncontrollable. The military attaches listened to him with great disgust. The only one to support the speaker was...the Argentine military attache, a gorilla pining for the good old days of the dirty war.

REASONS FOR 'ATTACK' ON NORIEGA VIEWED

PA161711 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 16 Jun 86 p 4 A

["Let the People Judge" column by Ricardo Lince: "Why the Attacks on Noriega?"]

[Text] President Delvalle's pacifist policy within Contadora, with the support of General Manuel A. Noriega and the Panamanian people, is playing, in the eyes of the world, a vital role in the context of the most recent Latin American movement in search for political and economic unity initiated by Contadora and a group of South American nations. Panama has moved from a humiliating condition of tutelage and semi-independence to the condition of a country emancipated from U.S colonialism. Evidence of this is the Contadora Group peace act. This act studies, analyzes, examines, and scrutinizes all angles without letting itself be dragged by likes or dislikes, always working with facts and in line with the true situation.

Panama's new international image is the political heritage that Torrijos left us. Torrijos and his comrade-in-arms directed the people's discontent and, rising above the historic situation, set in motion their surprising military dynamism and put it at the service of the Republic's total independence.

The world saw with surprise and pleasure the skillful strategy and clever diplomatic maneuvers Panama used for the signing in Washington of the Torrijos-Carter Treaty and again, later, when it was to be ratified during a Senate session that ended with a positive "by a nose" decision. Latin America learned the lesson given by little Panama and took on the peace thesis that calls for putting the equality-of-the-states concept to a test of fire, on the negotiating table. Panama has left behind the sad role of one who has to abide by the mandates of U.S. foreign policy even if these make no sense to the people. It no longer has to unconditionally defend such mandates.

That role is being played now by poor neighbors who are now in a phase that we Panamanians have already burned up. This is not a plot made up by foreign ideologies. In today's Panama no one feels hatred for the United States, but there is no unconditional devotion either.

Delvalle's policy, backed by Noriega in the search for peace, has upset Reagan's rules of the game for Central America. It has not been necessary to wait too long for some twisted answer: divide and conquer. The attack on Noriega is not a superficial one, it is directed at the nation itself. The purpose of the attack is to tell the world that there is administrative incompetence as well as moral degeneration in the Panamanian civilian government and in the military sector and that these are the people who would manage the Panama Canal. The message to those who use the canal facilities is: The key cannot be given to the thief.

Panama's mature diplomacy has made evident what the main issue is. The forthcoming meeting of presidents convoked by Delvalle to establish a policy on the huge foreign debts so that it will not represent sacrifices to the people has been like an invitation to destroy the Panamanian process because such a meeting makes the U.S. and world banking systems shake. There is the U.S. desire to control the secrecy status of Panama's banking system. The formula for the attack was taken from Panamanian politicians sunk in shame for laundering dollars stained in U.S. organized crime's dung hills. The adventuresomeness of THE NEW YORK TIMES has been used in a desperate effort to eliminate Noriega, Torrijos' heir, and to give political significance to common crimes in a bid to shift attention from those who stained and blamed, are serving as pawns, as the hands of U.S. interests. In their discrediting work, they are resorting to the journalistic technique of psychological manipulation of the fears, anxiety, hostility, and hatred among groups to move frustrated minorities into carrying out seditious activities. They build up their campaigns on the mountains of hatred they promote with monkish fervor. They picked Noriega as a target. Later they will undermine Delvalle. This is why they are attacking Noriega.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST NORIEGA SEEN LINKED TO CANAL

PA161428 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 15 Jun 86 p 6 A

["Vox Populi" column by Luis Restrepo -- upper case passages as published]

[Text] Time flies, and we will soon reach 1 January 1990, when one of our country's most important events will take place. On that day, in accordance with Paragraph 3 (d) of Article 3 in the Panama Canal Treaty, a Panamanian will take over the Panama Canal's administration.

The closer we get to that important date for Panama and Panamanians, the rallying call General Omar Torrijos issued when referring to the signature and implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty gains relevance at the national and international level. Torrijos was not mistaken when he warned the Panamanian people: "We have achieved progress, but the struggle continues." He was warning all of us that, as long as the treaty was being implemented and perhaps even later, this and the next generations would have to wage a permanent struggle so that our achievements are respected, and to do away with the colonialist dregs which still prevail and are encouraged by elements which are known as "zonians;" according to them, the Canal should never be turned over to the Republic of Panama.

Gen Torrijos withstood undescribable pressures to accept the fact that the United States had to reopen the negotiations to establish a more adequate order of things for its national security, and so that what they called "the nation's vital interests prevailed over the Republic of Panama's vital interests. [quotation marks as published]

Pressures against Gen Torrijos in 1981 went to the extreme of a clear U.S. interventionism in matters which only concerned Panamanian sovereignty. General Alexander Haig, secretary of state in that northern nation, sent President Dr Aristides Royo and Gen Torrijos what he described as a "verbal note," in which he suggested that the Panamanian leaders break diplomatic relations with Cuba and that they not allow Cuban fishing boats in Panamanian waters, and he warned the Panamanian Government that the Cuban boats were used for drug and weapons trafficking in Central America. Torrijos answered the American official with the dignity that the situation demanded and said: "I will consider this message as not received, because it was sent to the wrong addressee." In addition, Royo warned Haig that we will have violence in Panama on the day that we persecute ideologies. The northern nation then changed tactics and began a defamatory campaign against the Panamanian leaders; this campaign has increased in recent months because, as I said, 1 JANUARY 1990 IS COMING CLOSER AND, ON THAT DAY A PANAMANIAN WILL TAKE OVER THE CANAL'S ADMINISTRATION UP TO THE YEAR 2000 AND BEYOND.

General Manuel Antonio Noriega issued some statements a few days ago and implied that the accusations against him are issued by the same State Department circles which issued accusations against Torrijos. Gen Noriega says they will have to turn over the Canal when the current treaty expires on 31 December 1999 at 1200. Gen Noriega's accusations that the United States is maneuvering so that the treaty is not implemented and we do not get the Canal are acceptable for those of us who have closely followed the aggressor's steps; these aggressions fit the pattern of aggressions against Panamanians, such as Guillermo Andreve in 1917, Domingo H. Turner in 1925, and the 9 January 1964 military aggressions.

Torrijos was accused in the past of trafficking weapons and drugs, and other infamous things like participating in the Central American people's struggle for liberty.

NOW NORIEGA IS BEING ACCUSED IN A BROADER WAY, perhaps because the White House is eager to unleash violence in Panama so that it may then refuse to return the Canal to the Panamanians, claiming there is not stability and there are guerillas on either side on the Panama Canal.

I repeat: Those of us who have closely followed the aggressor's steps know the same methods are being used with variants which are adequate to the current situation. This includes the massive use of news media to distort the truth and get international collaboration to carry out the plan.

MATUTINO STRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH NORIEGA

PA162327 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 16 Jun 86 pp 4 A 6 B

["The People's Compass" column by Adolfo Benedetti]

[Text] The monolithic solidary of all the entities that compose the Panamanian state, and that of the political parties that compose UNADE [National Democratic Union] with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, represents a clear indication that the maneuvers prepared in secret gatherings in imperialism's home will be clearly and flatly rejected by Panamanians who are aware of their historic function, and of their duty as servants of the national cause.

Those who have set in motion this campaign to discredit the top leader of our armed institution never imagined that the plot would be torn to pieces as a result of an immediate reaction, which, significantly, was unanimous, a reaction that reflects the attitude of the Panamanian people who have disregarded as vile slander all the lies that those who have an insane appetite for power and who would like to introduce destabilization and chaos into our republican development have launched.

Never before has a Latin American military leader been the object of such a campaign of insults and charges as General Noriega has. Never before, either, was there such a flat rejection of the charges, the authors of which cannot remain unidentified for very long because they are detectable.

The very nature of the charges, which lack credibility, clearly reveal that they are nothing but the product of minds burning-up with political fantasies. With their feverish plotting they have uncovered the origin of the plot because there is a significant coincidence between what is said in Panama and what is said in the U.S. sounding box.

It is not enough to back tendentious and artificial reports by invoking alleged "important officials of the U.S. intelligence services" or "sources close to the White House," to make those reports credible. The Panamanian people are used to journalistic monsters who are put out everytime that attempts are made to torpedo independent and neutral governments, or to cover up violations of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties to impede their correct application.

U.S. journalism has written one of its darkest pages with this type of poor-taste and poorly prepared chronicle which the pen pushers at the service of plutocracy and open neocolonialism have prepared for us with vile and disturbing purpose. The entire plot will be deactivated by a calm position of the Panamanian people and government at this decisive and most important moment.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE OVERTURES SEEN AS DISGUISE FOR REPRESSION

PA161649 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 15 Jun 86

(Text] Every step that Napoleon Duarte has taken in the dialogue process corresponds exactly to the political needs of the Reagan administration at the particular time. For example, at the La Palma meeting, the United States tried to give its puppet a democratic and prodialogue image in the international sphere. The La Palma meeting was conceived by Duarte and the north Americans as a show [preceding word in English]

Duarte's proposal of simultaneous dialogues, involving the Somozist criminals, was also dictated by Washington to give encouragement and $100 million to the counterrevolutionary army, which is being strategically defeated.

Now Duarte has finally agreed to this third meeting, but he does so to cover up a bloody escalation of repression. It is clear that the Duarte proposal is linked to repression. Proof of this are the latest murders committed by the repressive forces, the murders of industrialist Rafael Sandoval, a psychology student, and an unidentified youth in Zacatecoluca. These were some of the victims of the regime's repressive forces in their escalation of terror. Human rights activists arrested, blue-and white-collar workers dismissed, and military sieges of, and violent incursions into work centers are also basic components of the regime's new escalation of repression.

Judging by the facts, Napoleon Duarte, obeying U.S. Embassy orders, wants to have all this time to carry out a dirty game; a deadly game that consists of trying to distract attention toward the dialogue while the repressive forces and the Army systematically kill, arrest, and spirit away dozens of Salvadorans.

Napoleon Duarte has been scheming with the puppet High Command to have the dialogue offset by repression. In this way, while the military take care of the murders and arrests, Durate covers for them with the dialogue and at the same time he uses the dialogue to improve his political image in a dirty game that could well be called dialogue with repression.

It is obvious that popular discontent, worsened by such measures as the Duarte packaged swindle, have the North Americans worried. Duarte and the military expect to squash that discontent and to halt the popular movement by applying more repression. On other occasions they have covered up repression with so-called economic reforms. Now they hope to cover up repression with dialogue. This maneuver, this dirty game of dialogue with repression, undermines the possibilities of the third dialogue meeting.

The FMLN will not lend itself at any time to a maneuver that will mean death to and arrests of the people. We are always willing to seek a political solution through dialogue and negotiation in the search for a just peace, but we are unwilling to lend ourselves to a maneuver to cover up a new escalation of repression.

If our people's desire is for the puppet to go, we shall also hoist this banner of the people. We shall not turn ourselves into the puppet's life preserver.

GUATEMALA

CAR EXPLODES; U.S. CITIZEN KILLED AT SCENE

PA161818 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] While the government is implementing measures to counter violence, vicious incidents continued in this city.

U.S. citizen Norma Jane Wagon, 45, who was reportedly a member of the Jehovah's Witnesses religious group, burned to death inside her car following an explosion. [as heard] The incident occurred at 11th Street and 3d Avenue in the Atlantida neighborhood in Zone 18.

Unidentified individuals took her to the place where the explosion took place, supposedly killed her, and then left her in the front seat. The vehicle's four doors had been locked, apparently so that her body could not be rescued when the fire started. Nearby residents immediately tried to help her, but were unable to open the doors. They then used a hammer to shatter the windows; however, the flames coming out of the car forced all the volunteers to leave the area.

There is no information yet on what caused the explosion; therefore, police authorities are investigating the case.

PSD LEADER VIEWS NATIONAL 'POLITICAL VIOLENCE'

PA162325 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2010 GMT 16 Jun 86

[By Oscar Rene Oliva]

[Excerpt] Guatemala, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, Mario Solorzano, top leader of the Democratic Socialist Party, PSD, said that the worsening of the political violence "endangers the Guatemalan democratic process."

Since Christian Democrat Vinicio Cerezo was inaugurated on 14 January of this year -- after 16 years of military governments -- some 100 persons have been killed or wounded in political violence, and more than 120 people are missing, according to human rights organization leaders.

In a bulletin sent to the local media, Solorzano said: "The dictatorship has not ended yet, and specific measures are required from the Guatemalan Government to guarantee the people's security." The PSD leader said that unless the authorities do something to stop the "obvious deterioration of the people's security, it cannot be said that the dictatorship is over." Solorzano stated: "It is not possible that Guatemala can continue to live the long night of terror which, for more than 30 years, has cut off the lives of the most illustrious sons of the fatherland."

Solorzano added that if the Guatemalan people placed their trust in the Christian Democrats, this was "in expectation of specific answers to situations that people were enduring in the past and that still persist today, for example, the political violence."

The PSD became an open party in January 1985 and obtained two seats in the Legislative Assembly in the November 1985 elections.

Solorzano affirmed: "Violence has sowed a sort of confusion and expectation among the people. However, the fact that a civilian government is in power does not necessarily imply that authoritarianism will disappear."

CHURCH IN EXILE SENDS LETTER TO PRESIDENT CEREZO

PA151533 Panama City DIALOGO SOCIAL In Spanish Jun 86, inside front cover

[Open letter to President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo from the Guatemalan Church in Exile, dated 23 May; no place given]

[Excerpts] Mr President, Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo:

The priests, nuns, and laymen organized in the Guatemalan Church in Exile address you in an act of faith and conscienciousness, to inform you of the following:

1. When you, Mr President, took office on 14 January 1986, in your inaugural speech you told the Guatemalan people and the international community that your government plan would involve "establishing the common well-being and respect form human dignity as the beginning and end" of your government.

2. A few hours after making this promise, during the Te Deum at the Metropolitan Cathedral, our Archbishop Msgr Prospero Penados del Barrio reminded you and your entourage that "the church feels the need to be the prophetic voice that rejects all efforts and attitudes that go against the achievement of the common well-being in its deepest sense; that is, that go against the dignity of humanity, or that make governments or the social or economic forces wield power arbitrarily." At the same time Msgr Prospero Penados, due to his mission as a pastor, from that moment urged you "on behalf of all our people, to promote a true cleansing of the public administration so that once corruption has been overcome, a deep feeling of honesty, respect, and service for the Guatemalan people will be experienced at all state institutions."

3. Three months after you took office as president of the Republic and the church had made its demands on behalf of the people, your government named General Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, former chief of the Army General Staff during General Oscar Mejia Victores' regime, Guatemalan ambassador to Panama, despite our people's protests and indignation over his being named, and against the Mutual Support Group (GAM) request that Lobos Zamora not be allowed to leave the country "until his responsibility in the violation of human rights had been clarified."

4. The Guatemalan Church in Exile, as part of the Guatemalan Church, feels the need once more to prophetically report to the world and the Guatemalan Government some of the murders and repressive actions against the church and the Guatemalan people, for which Gen Rodolfo Lobos Zamora is directly responsible. We will limit ourselves to the 1978-1982 period in which Gen Rodolfo Lobos Zamora was the commander responsible for the "Mariscal Gregorio Solares" military zone, first in El Quiche and later in Huehuetenango.

5. Because it is impossible to mention all of the repressive incidents of which Gen Rodolfo Lobos Zamora is directly responsible, we enclose in a separate document, Mr President, a report on 38 other massacres committed in El Quiche and Huehuetenango Departments by troops directed by Gen Rodolfo Lobos Zamora.

6. We feel that the incidents mentioned -- of which there are hundreds of survivors and witnesses -- are proof that Gen Rodolfo Lobos Zamora is one of the leading assassins and criminals in Guatemalan history. He is responsible for genocide and crimes against humanity.

7. Despite your position and the opinion you have often expressed during these 4 months of government to the effect that "the past must be forgotten" to begin to build a new Guatemala, although what you are proposing is not a judgment but the truth and the search for peace, we as Christians say that there can be no respect for human dignity, search for the common well-being, peace, or authentic democracy that do not meet the demands and the realization of justice.

8. Therefore, we demand, uniting our voices with those of thousands of widows and orphans in El Quiche and Huehuetenango, with the voices of the people displaced from those departments due to the Army's violence, who have been scattered throughout the national geography despite the protests of thousands of refugees from El Quiche and Huehuetenango who have sought refuge abroad, despite the protests of the GAM and the protests of our own hierarchy which recently issued a statement saying "we are not asking for vengeance, only justice":

First: We ask that your government remove Gen Rodolfo Lobos Zamora as Guatemalan ambassador to Panama;

Second: that your government make him return to the country;

Third: that he be tried by the legal courts of the Republic.

9. If these demands are not fulfilled, we will accuse you and your government of concealing crimes against the Guatemalan people.

Attentively,

Guatemalan Church in Exile

23 May 1986

HONDURAS

PINU LEADER CRITICIZES 'SUBSERVIENCE' TO U.S.

PA161756 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jun 86

[By Julio Armando Valdes]

[Text] The government of the Republic, through the U.S. Embassy in our country, should demand of the U.S. Senate and House the authentic proof of the charges involving General Walter Lopez Reyes.

German Leitzelar, president of the Innovation and Unity Party, PINU, has made the following analysis of the situation.

[Begin recording] [Leitzelar] The problem is the total silence by the Honduran authorities toward this kind of affront, which shows one more time a clear attitude of subservience and humiliation toward a country like the United States. Rather, it is not a subservience toward the country itself, but toward some sectors of the U.S. Government, which are always involving Honduras in this sort of problem. If we asked ourselves how much we are responsible for being involved in this kind of accusation, we would have to conclude that it is our responsibility. We Hondurans, our government, are responsible for not being respected, for not being regarded with dignity abroad, due to the subservient attitude that has always prevailed, and also because we have always been more vigilant about the interest of others than of our own national interests.

[Valdes] Should the Foreign Ministry initiate the corresponding protest, or are there other primary mechanisms to investigate and then present the protest?

[Leitzelar] Shoiuld an international protest be made, with grounds, and if such a protest involves government officials, and if it endangers the image of the country, not only the image, but also our government's behavior, then it is necessary to perform internal investigations. However, I believe that for those internal investigations, the government of the Republic should summon the United States through its representative in Honduras, the U.S. Embassy, to present the proof, and to justify or provide grounds for those accusations against former Army and government officials regarding the management of funds granted for matters that involve the country. Further, such accusations involve the country in an intervention in the internal affairs of other Central American nations.

I believe that with all seriousness the government, as the Mexican Government did, should demand that the U.S. Government clarify this situation. Should there not be sufficient proof of the involvement of officials from the Honduran Government, as Dr Sosa [not further identified] said, the government should also demand international and public apologies.

[Valdes] Do you believe that the counterrevolutionaries, or the contras, or what Reagan has called the freedom fighters, who struggle for the freedom of Nicaragua should also make any statements, or should they not intervene any further in this matter?

[Leitzelar] Well, I believe that the sector known as the contras should not be taken into account by us. We cannot give more assistance to those groups than what they have been given so far. They have received shelter in our country, they have been allowed to carry out actions, they have been allowed to maintain a troublesome situation in Nicaragua, they have been allowed to force the Nicaraguan Government to allocate funds for arms and protection, when such funds could have been used for social development purposes, due to the permanent aggressive situation maintained by these people. This in particular shows and confirms that our position of demanding that the government make a clear definition of their stance on the existence of these armed groups in the country and on their possible expulsion is necessary. We can see an example. Let's ask ourselves, or rather have the Honduran people ask why Costa Rica or Costa Rican officials are not involved in reports like the present one. There is a plan and simple reason: because the Costa Rican Government has maintained its virtue of national unity. The Costa Rican Government has maintained its clear and defined position on the Nicaraguan problem. The Nicaraguan [as heard] government has never served as the head of the bridge for foreign troops or for military groups clandestinely organized, with interventionist intentions in another country and with that kind of protection. I believe that this should lead all Honduran Government officials, all Honduran people to think about this and realize that it is necessary to maintain a position of international dignity to not be involved in this kind of situation. That is, one must not only pretend one is honest, one must be honest in practice. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- Francisco de Nittis, the new nuncio for Honduras and Nicaragua, presented his credentials yesterday to President Jose Azcona Hoyo. Francisco de Nittis was previously nuncio and dean of the diplomatic corps in El Salvador. Sirajaya Buddhi-Baedya, new ambassador from Thailand, also presented his credentials to President Jose Azcona Hoyo yesterday. [Excerpts] [San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Jun 86 p 5 PA]

PRESIDENT ORTEGA TO VISIT ALGERIA IN AUGUST

PA160345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2200 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Algeria, 15 Jun (EFE) -- Vice President Sergio Ramirez ended an official visit to Algeria, which was based on a request made by the Sandinist government to win the presidency of the Nonaligned Movement in 1989. Ramirez was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, to whom he delivered a message from Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega.

During a meeting with reporters before leaving Algeria, the vice president described his visit to this country as positive and announced that President Daniel Ortega will visit Algeria officially in August of this year. Following his visit to Algeria, the president will visit Harare to participate in the nonaligned "summit."

Ramirez noted that, on the occasion of Ortega's visit, the two countries will sign an economic cooperation agreement, whose principal lines have been defined here with the proper Algerian officials by the other members of the Nicaraguan delegation: Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez and Deputy Foreign Minister Javier Chamorro.

BOS CLAIMS MORE THAN 130 EPS CASUALTIES

PA152200 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1610 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] San Jose, 15 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the anti-Sandinist Southern Opposition Bloc, BOS, affirmed that it has caused more than 130 casualties to the Sandinist Army, counting dead and wounded, during the month of May.

In a press communique, the rebel forces have listed 23 military actions between 6-28 May against objectives of the EPS, causing 67 killed and 66 wounded.

These actions, which consisted of ambushes and harassment clashes, developed south of M Managua, near Nueva Guinea in Agua Zarca, Serrano, San Pablo, Colonia Yolaina, Comarca San Jose, San Pablo, and Colonia La Providencia, among others.

The BOS communique says: "One more time we state our unswerving determination to continue our struggle until we achieve the democracy and the freedom of our fatherland."

This group has gathered part of the men who struggled with Eden Pastora, who resigned from the armed struggle on 16 May 1986. Pastora requested political asylum in Costa Rica because he believed he had been a victim of a CIA blockade, which made a triumph against the Sandinist government impossible for him.

DPRK FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

FL131739 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] DPRK Foreign Trade Minister Choe Chon-kun returned to his country last night after participating in the 10th session of the Cuban Korean intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation held in Havana. He was accompanied to the airport by Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas. The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the agreements signed during these conversations which provide joint cooperaton for 1986-1987.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH ANGOLAN POLITBURO MEMBER

FL131144 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 13 Jun 86

[Text] Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met in Havana with Maria Mambo, member of the Politburo and Secretariat and on existing economic and cooperation agreements of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and economic secretary of state. During the cordial and friendly meeting the two leaders exchanged opinions on the Cuban and Angolan economies and on existing economic and cooperation agreements.

FLAVIO BRAVO ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO FINLAND

PA112055 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 June 86

[Text] Flavio Bravo, president of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government, has met in Helsinki with his Finnish counterpart Erkki Pystynen as part of his official visit to that country, which he began on 8 June.

Bravo held a friendly dialogue with his host after touring Helsinki and attending a plenary session of the Finnish parliament. Bravo also met with Finnish foreign Affairs Minister Paavo Varyrynen and was honored by Helsinki Mayor [name indistinct].

USSR CONFERS MEDAL ON AMBASSADOR SOTO

FL161822 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has bestowed on Lionel Soto Prieto, Cuban Ambassador to the USSR, the Friendship With the People's Order. The decoration was conferred on the Communist Party of Cuba Secretariat member for his active work in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba. Lionel Soto will end his mission as ambassador to the USSR within the next few days.

'OUR AMERICA': FUTURE DEPENDS ON CONTADORA

PA112234 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jun 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The statement by the reliable Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU saying that the path of negotiations is the only one leading to peace in Central America is particularly important new that the foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups have just concluded a new meeting in Panama City. According to some U.S. allies in Central America, Contadora is dying, yet this opinion only plays into the hands of those who would surely like the negotiations to fail and open the way for direct military intervention in the area.

The so-called Panama Declaration signed by the Contadora and Support Group foreign ministers says in one of its points that it would be illusory to think that the drafting of a treaty alone will solve the crisis. The message stressed the need for progress in the creation of adequate conditions for signing the peace document.

As everyone knows, most of the Central American countries depend on Washington politically, economically, and militarily. This dependency is the main obstacle to the crystallization of peace. This situation, which the U.S. Government has manipulated again and again, also helps to obstruct the talks and influences the stances that dependent nations assume at given times. Such is the case with Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and El Salvador. The White House sabotages constantly and in several ways the Contadora Group's peace efforts and blames Nicaragua for not achieving a peace accord. In this way Washington justifies its aggressive stance, while it continues its terrorist activities against the Sandinist revolution.

Despite this, Nicaragua presented at the end of May a list of 14 points about armaments that it is willing to reduce, limit, regulate, and eliminate. Nicaragua set forth very clearly its willingness to negotiate the most important points still pending. It is worthwhile stressing that such points -- security, armaments, and military exercises -- were not specifically analyzed during the most recent meeting of the Contadora and Support Groups. These topics, however, were mentioned in the Panama Declaration. Hopefully they will be thoroughly discussed in coming meetings.

Referring to this, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said on Sunday that it is up to the United States to truly support Contadora, but that the U.S. Administration really oppose a political solution and simultaneously tries to argue for democracy. Ortega pointed out that while Nicaragua has offered a serious, considered, and realistic response about the important topics related to military exercises and armaments, the United States shuns discussion of these matters, regarding which there must be reciprocity among all the Central American countries. This leaves only one valid way to solve the Central American conflict: the peace negotiations sponsored by the Contadora Group. The region's future depends on the results of these negotiations.

U.S. 'PRESSURES' MEXICO BECAUSE OF FOREIGN POLICY

PA131611 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jun 86

["Our America" commentary, read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] In view of the increasing rumors that Mexico would declare a moratorium on the payment of its foreign debt, President Miguel de la Madrid has stated that despite the political and economic pressures, the servicing of the foreign debt will be adjusted to the nation's real payment capacity. Some months ago more than 100 labor organizatins headed by the union of the Autonomous University of Mexico held a huge demonstration in Mexico City's main streets to demand the cancellation or suspension of the payment of the foreign debt service. It must be added that Mexican Government officials have said that the country cannot meet its payments. In this regard, Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog has not ruled out the possibility of a moratorium. On Monday Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said in the United States that Mexico's foreign debt is unpayable.

At this time, Mexico's foreign debt amounts to $100 billion. This means that each of the country's 80 million inhabitants owes the private banks approximately $1,200. This is a real situation whose short-term solution is not in sight, especially if one bears in mind that the price of petroleum -- one of the main sources of economic wealth for this Latin American nation -- is not very likely to recover and increase to the point it had reached some time ago.

The Mexican economic crises is not very different from the one in other Latin American countries. However, since May there has been an increase in the U.S. pressures on the Miguel de la Madrid government. Although some might think that the Mexican rejection of the inoperative Baker Plan might be the reason for the attacks, it is opportune to point out that the Mexican Government's reaction was identical to the one provoked by the aforementioned U.S. invention in other debtor nations.

The fact is that approximately 1 month ago, U.S. officials accused Mexico of being the main cause of the drug trafficking in the region and of mishandling its economic affairs. Such meddling provoked countless protests by official sectors and diverse Mexican sectors. With absolute certainty, it can be stated that the attacks and the campaign of discredit unleashed by the United States against Mexico stem from the honorable foreign policy that this nation has maintained throughout its entire history.

In the sixties Mexico courageously stood up to the U.S. authorities and maintained relations with Cuba at a time when other nations did just the opposite and joined the inhuman blockade ordered by the arrogant U.S. Administration. At this time Mexico is one of the main promoters of the establishment of a new international economic order. It is a member of the New Delhi group, formed by several governments that resolutely advocate disarmament. It also holds a very prominent role in the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

In this regard, President De la Madrid said on Tuesday that his government is on the right path when it fulfills its peace mission in Central America, and he criticized any economic reprisals against his country due to this position. I refuse to agree with what some say about Mexico doing whatever the United States orders so that money will come, the president said, adding: Dignity cannot be exchanged for lentils.

DOMINICA

DOUGLAS ON NEW TREND IN CARIBBEAN POLITICS

FL161851 Bridgetown CANA in English 1822 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 16, CANA -- Dominica's opposition leader Michael Douglas says the recent election victory by the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) in Barbados and the popularity of the People's National Party (PNP) in Jamaica showed that Caribbean politics was entering a new era. The trend is now definitely against the right-wing free marketeers, and into a new era of social democracy, Douglas said.

In a CANA interview, he explained that the new Barbados Government would take the Caribbean away from the obvious dependency and slave mentality that has dogged the parties of the right in the past seven to ten years. He said the new Barbados Government was more of a working-class administration...very democratically for the people in the majority sense, and not just for a clique of people.

We are in for a new era in Caribbean politics. An era, where people will have to understand the nature of ideological pluralism, Douglas added. He continued people will have to move more towards accepting objective criticism...people are going to be questioned more now, and we would hope that people will not be short-tempered but will accept those objective criticisms which are likely to be coming from people with a different ideology in power.

Douglas said comments by the new Barbados Prime Minister Errol Barrow, criticising his Dominica counterpart Eugenia Charles as being not suited for the politics of this day and age was an example of such objective criticism. But though the Dominica politician agreed with Barrow's opinion about Miss Charles, he said as a foreign head of state...if I was in Mr Barrow's position, I would have mixed my criticism with a little bit more diplomatic nicety.

Douglas, who says he is a social democrat, was critical of what he called the Charles administration's total dependence on the United States, and urged that although Dominica needed a massive injection of foreign capital, the government's business was to equip its people to become masters of their own destiny so that tomorrow they can act in their own essential interests.

But Douglas said since his party was non-aligned, if it formed the Dominica Government, he would continue to tap United States funds since the island was located in the front garden of the U.S. However, his party would have no part in the U.S.-assisted regional security force. We do not see it (the forcce) as an institution the Caribbean really needs at this time. We do not see the threat, the communist bogie, the seems to be the basis for the enlargement and the creation of the regional security force, Douglas said. But he did not rule out bilateral arrangements to protect and to give integrity to our national boundaries.

Douglas, who recently had meetings with politiccal parties in St Lucia, Barbados, Guyana, and St Lucia, shared last week's call for a regional federation by the president of the Caribbean Development Bank William Demas. But he felt that the region's governments were unlikely to give up the national authority that is inherent in a federal status and he did not think such a federation would be a reality during his lifetime. He said there was the need to educate Caribbean people to make them understand that there is no future for the region without greater cementation of the integration process.

DLP'S MILLS TO PUSH FOR DOUGLAS REMOVAL

FL161919 Bridgetown CANA in English 1857 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 16, CANA -- The Dominica Labour Party (DLP) candidate in a by-election last month says he will continue to push for the removal of Michael Douglas as party leader. Differences between Douglas and defeated candidate Roosie Mills led to the withdrawal of Douglas from the election campaign in an unprecedented move which Douglas said was aimed at disciplining Mills since he was a bad candidate.

Mills told CANA that he was seeking support for the sacking of Douglas from the party at the next DLP convention scheduled for August 30-31. Mills claimed that since the party's executive had endorsed him as a candidate and Douglas had refused to support him, the political leader should be rejected and should be thrown out of the party at the convention. He added: I am making sure that this happens...by going out to the various constituency branches and talking to them.

Douglas said at the weekend he too had been making rounds to make his position clear, and he expressed the view that the DLP executive wouldn't have any credibility if it tolerated Mills any longer. The opposition leader also said he did not think his leadership was in danger.

JAMAICA

SEAGA DENIES ELECTIONS POSTPONEMENT PLANS

FL161545 Bridgetown CANA in English 1535 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 16, CANA -- Prime Minister Edward Seaga, saying that his party was narrowing the gap between itself and the opposition, has rejected reports that he may be planning to postpone municipal elections for a third time.

The government has made a pledge that parish council elections will be ended by the end of July and notwithstanding the deterioration in the country's infrastructure and the great problems faced, arising out of the flood rains, government intends to go ahead with the elections, Seaga told supporters of his Jamaica Labour Party (JLP).

Municipal elections should have been held in 1984, but were put off for a year to allow for a new voters register and the implementation of voting procedures to minimise fraud. They were again postponed in 1985 after the government introduced local government reforms, including proposals for the reduction of the number of municipal seats. This required the redrawing of boundaries, an action that is now complete.

In his speech Sunday presenting some of the prospective JLP municipal candidates, Seaga said he was looking forward to the elections because public opinion was swinging to the JLP since his budget presentation last month. A survey by respected pollster, Professor Carl Stone, shortly after the May 1 budget presentation, showed the opposition People's National Party (PNP) with 52 per cent support, four per cent better than late last year. On the other hand, the JLP had made a six percent gain to stand at 33 per cent. In terms of only those persons who had made up their mind to vote, the support for the PNP was 60 per cent and 38 per cent for the JLP.

Seaga had said at the time that had the polls been done a bit later, giving time for the measures in his expansionary budget to seep through, his party's showing would have been better. According to the prime minister, his party had recently commissioned a poll, which bore out his views. Seaga did not say who conducted the poll or give its findings, but said that it weas scientifically tested, and objectively worded. The results were that the JLP has narrowed the popularity gap between itself and the PNP.

The government's popularity had declined under harsh austerity, which Seaga said were in the national interest. But now that those decisions have been taken, we have reched the stage where the fruits and the benefits are beginning to surface and the budget was the first indication, he said.

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

SIMMONDS RETURNS AFTER 10-DAY OFFICIAL TRIP

F1162044 Bridgetown CANA in English 2026 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, June 16, CANA -- Prime Minister Kennedy Simmonds and Ambassador William Herbert have returned home following a ten day absence on official duties.

Simmonds and Herbert first travelled to Belize for a meeting of the standing committee of ministers of foreign affairs of the Caribbean Community (Caricom). From Belize, they went to Washington and New York for meetings with staffers of the St Kitts and Nevis missions there. The two also had meetings with U.S. Government and private sector officials.